



Tasks for grade R5

1. Write the word using transcriptions.

- [1] [ə'nʌnɪməs]
- [2] [regjələli]
- [3] ['θʌndəstə:m]
- [4] [sɪksθ]
- [5] ['ki:bə:d]

2. Find the beginning and the end of the sentences. Write a number and a letter..

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) Doing anything is better | A) what you tried to say. |
| 2) It is difficult to agree with a person | B) than doing nothing. |
| 3) I have never | C) do you spend on reading? |
| 4) When you heat water | D) be careful! |
| 5) How much time | E) if you don't understand the reason of their behavior. |
| 6) If you hurry | F) is reading now? |
| 7) Who | G) it boils. |
| 8) You must study | H) seen such a beautiful place! |
| 9) Please | I) you'll be there on time. |
| 10) I didn't understand | J) if you want to pass your test. |

3. Answer the questions about an extract from "The red shoes" by Hans Christian Andersen: decide if the statements are true/false/not stated. Write a number and a letter..

There was once a little girl who was very pretty and delicate, but in summer she was forced to run about with bare feet, she was so poor, and in winter wear very large wooden shoes, which made her little insteps quite red, and that looked so dangerous!

In the middle of the village lived old Dame Shoemaker; she sat and sewed together, as well as she could, a little pair of shoes out of old red strips of cloth; they were very clumsy, but it was a kind thought. They were meant for the little girl. The little girl was called Karen.

On the very day her mother was buried, Karen received the red shoes, and wore them for the first time. They were certainly not intended for mourning, but she had no others, and with stockingless feet she followed the poor straw coffin in them.

Suddenly a large old carriage drove up, and a large old lady sat in it: she looked at the little girl, felt compassion for her, and then said to the clergyman:

"Here, give me the little girl. I will adopt her!"

And Karen believed all this happened on account of the red shoes, but the old lady thought they were horrible, and they were burnt. But Karen herself was cleanly and nicely dressed; she must learn to read and sew; and people said she was a nice little thing, but the looking-glass said: "Thou art more than nice, thou art beautiful!"

Now the queen once travelled through the land, and she had her little daughter with her. And this little daughter was a princess, and people streamed to the castle, and Karen was there also, and the little princess stood in her fine white dress, in a window, and let herself be stared at; she had neither a train nor a golden crown, but splendid red morocco shoes. They were certainly far handsomer than those Dame Shoemaker had made for little Karen. Nothing in the world can be compared with red shoes.

Now Karen was old enough to be confirmed; she had new clothes and was to have new shoes also. The rich shoemaker in the city took the measure of her little foot. This took place at his house, in his room; where stood large glass-cases, filled with elegant shoes and brilliant boots. All this looked charming, but the old lady could not see well, and so had no pleasure in them. In the midst of the shoes stood a pair of red ones, just like those the princess had worn. How beautiful they were! The shoemaker said also they had been made for the child of a count, but had not fitted

"That must be patent leather!" said the old lady. "They shine so!"

"Yes, they shine!" said Karen, and they fitted, and were bought, but the old lady knew nothing about their being red, else she would never have allowed Karen to have gone in red shoes to be confirmed. Yet such was the case.

- 1) The girl was rich.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| A) True | B) False | C) Not stated |
| 2) The old woman helped and supported the girl. | | |
| A) True | B) False | C) Not stated |
| 3) The princess's shoes were more beautiful than Karen's shoes. | | |
| A) True | B) False | C) Not stated |
| 4) The red shoes for Karen were different from those that princess had. | | |
| A) True | B) False | C) Not stated |
| 5) Karen didn't like the lady that adopted her. | | |
| A) True | B) False | C) Not stated |

4. Find synonyms for these words in the text above ("The red shoes" by Hans Christian Andersen). Write only ONE word.

- 1) gentle
- 2) to take another person's child into your own family
- 3) a situation
- 4) unexpectedly
- 5) got as a present

5. There are 10 explanations of idioms. Complete them. Choose the best answer for each situation from the list. Write a number and a letter..

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1) When something is easy to do, we say that it is a _____ . | |
| 2) When a person is really important and he/she is a boss, we say that this person is a _____ . | A) salt |
| 3) If we buy a useless or bad thing, we say that we bought a _____ . | B) pickle |
| 4) If a person is crazy, we say that he/she goes _____ . | C) big cheese |
| 5) If we don't believe in an idea, we say that we accept it with a pinch of _____ . | D) peas |
| | E) bananas |
| 6) When people are very similar, we say that they are two _____ in a pod. | F) oranges |
| 7) When we think that something/someone is important, we say that he/she/it is an _____ of our eye. | G) apple |
| 8) When we understand that we are not right in a situation, we say that we eat humble _____ . | H) lemon |
| 9) If we compare two different things, we compare apples and _____ . | I) piece of cake |
| 10) If we are in a difficult situation, we say that we are in a _____ . | J) pie |

6. Complete the sentences with ONE missing word.

- 1) I'm going _____ spend my weekends at my friend's house.
- 2) The more you study _____ better you understand Maths.
- 3) Have you ever been _____ Spain?
- 4) Would you like _____ cup of tea?
- 5) She said that she _____ go to the mountains tomorrow.

7. Match the author to his/her creation/invention. Write a number and a letter..

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1) Charles Dickens | A) "Poirot Investigates" |
| 2) William Shakespeare | B) "Romeo and Juliet" |
| 3) Agatha Christie | C) "Robinson Crusoe" |
| 4) Sir Arthur Conan Doyle | D) "Oliver Twist" |
| 5) Daniel Defoe | E) "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" |

8. You have to write an article «Travel Guide about my city» (100–150 words, articles and contractions are counted as ONE word each).

Don't forget to write:

- Where to stay
- How to get around the city (transport)
- Where to eat
- What to do



Tasks for grade R6

1. Write the word using transcriptions.

- [1] [ə'nʌnɪməs]
- [2] [regjələli]
- [3] ['θʌndəstə:m]
- [4] [sɪksθ]
- [5] ['ki:bə:d]

2. Find the beginning and the end of the sentences. Write a number and a letter..

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) Doing anything is better | A) what you tried to say. |
| 2) It is difficult to agree with a person | B) than doing nothing. |
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| 4) When you heat water | D) be careful! |
| 5) How much time | E) if you don't understand the reason of their behavior. |
| 6) If you hurry | F) is reading now? |
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In the middle of the village lived old Dame Shoemaker; she sat and sewed together, as well as she could, a little pair of shoes out of old red strips of cloth; they were very clumsy, but it was a kind thought. They were meant for the little girl. The little girl was called Karen.

On the very day her mother was buried, Karen received the red shoes, and wore them for the first time. They were certainly not intended for mourning, but she had no others, and with stockingless feet she followed the poor straw coffin in them.

Suddenly a large old carriage drove up, and a large old lady sat in it: she looked at the little girl, felt compassion for her, and then said to the clergyman:

“Here, give me the little girl. I will adopt her!”

And Karen believed all this happened on account of the red shoes, but the old lady thought they were horrible, and they were burnt. But Karen herself was cleanly and nicely dressed; she must learn to read and sew; and people said she was a nice little thing, but the looking-glass said: “Thou art more than nice, thou art beautiful!”

Now the queen once travelled through the land, and she had her little daughter with her. And this little daughter was a princess, and people streamed to the castle, and Karen was there also, and the little princess stood in her fine white dress, in a window, and let herself be stared at; she had neither a train nor a golden crown, but splendid red morocco shoes. They were certainly far handsomer than those Dame Shoemaker had made for little Karen. Nothing in the world can be compared with red shoes.

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- 1) The girl was rich.

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| A) True | B) False | C) Not stated |
| 2) The old woman helped and supported the girl. | | |
| A) True | B) False | C) Not stated |
| 3) The princess's shoes were more beautiful than Karen's shoes. | | |
| A) True | B) False | C) Not stated |
| 4) The red shoes for Karen were different from those that princess had. | | |
| A) True | B) False | C) Not stated |
| 5) Karen didn't like the lady that adopted her. | | |
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- 2) to take another person's child into your own family
- 3) a situation
- 4) unexpectedly
- 5) got as a present

5. There are 10 explanations of idioms. Complete them. Choose the best answer for each situation from the list. Write a number and a letter..

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1) When something is easy to do, we say that it is a _____ . | |
| 2) When a person is really important and he/she is a boss, we say that this person is a _____ . | A) salt |
| 3) If we buy a useless or bad thing, we say that we bought a _____ . | B) pickle |
| 4) If a person is crazy, we say that he/she goes _____ . | C) big cheese |
| 5) If we don't believe in an idea, we say that we accept it with a pinch of _____ . | D) peas |
| | E) bananas |
| 6) When people are very similar, we say that they are two _____ in a pod. | F) oranges |
| 7) When we think that something/someone is important, we say that he/she/it is an _____ of our eye. | G) apple |
| 8) When we understand that we are not right in a situation, we say that we eat humble _____ . | H) lemon |
| 9) If we compare two different things, we compare apples and _____ . | I) piece of cake |
| 10) If we are in a difficult situation, we say that we are in a _____ . | J) pie |

6. Complete the sentences with ONE missing word.

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- 2) The more you study _____ better you understand Maths.
- 3) Have you ever been _____ Spain?
- 4) Would you like _____ cup of tea?
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- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1) Charles Dickens | A) "Poirot Investigates" |
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| 3) Agatha Christie | C) "Robinson Crusoe" |
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8. You have to write an article «Travel Guide about my city» (100–150 words, articles and contractions are counted as ONE word each).

Don't forget to write:

- Where to stay
- How to get around the city (transport)
- Where to eat
- What to do



Answers

Place of the final round: _____

Grade: _____ Participant's code: _____

1. Answers for task №1:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____
- 4) _____ 5) _____

2. Answers for task №2:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____
- 6) _____ 7) _____ 8) _____ 9) _____ 10) _____

3. Answers for task №3:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____

4. Answers for task №4:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____
- 4) _____ 5) _____

5. Answers for task №5:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____
- 6) _____ 7) _____ 8) _____ 9) _____ 10) _____

6. Answers for task №6:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____
- 4) _____ 5) _____

7. Answers for task №7:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____

8. Answer for task №8:



International English Olympiad
“Formula of Unity” / “The Third Millennium”
Year 2023/2024. Final round



Tasks for grade R7

1. Write the word using transcriptions.

- [1] ['sæmən]
- [2] [kju:]
- [3] [kwaɪər]
- [4] ['kɜ:(r)nəl]
- [5] ['dʒu:əlri]

2. Find the beginning and the end of the sentences. Write a number and a letter..

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1) I stopped | A) you left me alone. |
| 2) I'm sure I will never stop | B) could help me with this task? |
| 3) Don't forget | C) to buy some water because I was thirsty. |
| 4) I'd better | D) to help with the project but he refused. |
| 5) I'd rather | E) drinking coffee. I'm addicted! |
| 6) Why not | F) leave now. |
| 7) Who | G) answered the question? |
| 8) I offered him | H) to close the door. |
| 9) Should I have | I) looking at me this way? |
| 10) Why are you | J) do it together? |

3. Answer the questions about the article "You and your data": decide if the statements are true/false/not stated. Write a number and a letter..

As the internet and digital technology become a bigger part of our lives, more of our data becomes publicly accessible, leading to questions about privacy. So, how do we interact with the growing digital world without compromising the security of our information and our right to privacy?

Imagine that you want to learn a new language. You search 'Is German a difficult language?' on your phone. You click on a link and read an article with advice for learning German. There's a search function to find German courses, so you enter your city name. It asks you to activate location services to find courses near you. You click 'accept'. You then message a German friend to ask for her advice. When you look her up on social media, an advertisement for a book and an app called German for Beginners instantly pops up. Later the same day, while you're sending an email, you see an advert offering you a discount at a local language school. How did they know? The simple answer is online data. At all stages of your search, your devices, websites and applications were collecting data on your preferences and tracking your behaviour online. 'They' have been following you.

Who uses our data and why?

In the past, it was easy for people to keep track of their personal information. Like their possessions, people's information existed mostly in physical form: on paper, kept in a folder, locked in a cupboard or an office. Today, our personal information can be collected and stored online, and it's accessible to more people than ever before. Many of us share our physical location, our travel plans, our political opinions, our shopping interests and our family photos online – as key services like ordering a takeaway meal, booking a plane, taking part in a poll or buying new clothes now take place online and require us to give out our data.

Every search you make, service you use, message you send and item you buy is part of your 'digital footprint'. Companies and online platforms use this 'footprint' to track exactly what we are doing, from what links we click on to how much time we spend on a website. Based on your online activity, they can guess what you are interested in and what things you might want to buy. Knowing so much about you gives online platforms and companies a lot of power and a lot of money. By selling your data or providing targeted content, companies can turn your online activity into profit. This is the foundation of the growing industry of digital marketing.

Can you protect your data?

Yes ... and no!

Some of the time our personal data is shared online with our consent. We post our birthday, our photographs and even our opinions online on social media. We know that this information is publicly accessible. However, our data often travels further than we realise, and can be used in ways that we did not intend. Certain news scandals about data breaches, where personal data has been lost, leaked or shared without consent, have recently made people much more aware of the potential dangers of sharing information online.

So, can we do anything to protect our data? Or should we just accept that in fact nothing is 'free' and sharing our data is the price we have to pay for using many online services? As people are increasingly aware of and worried about data protection, governments and organisations are taking a more active role in protecting privacy. For example, the European Union passed the General Data Protection Law, which regulates how personal information is collected online. However, there is still much work to be done.

As internet users, we should all have a say in how our data is used. It is important that we pay more attention to how data is acquired, where it is stored and how it is used. As the ways in which we use the internet continue to grow and change, we will need to stay informed and keep demanding new laws and regulations, and better information about how to protect ourselves. Safer Internet Day is an ideal time to find out more about this topic.

- 1) Our personal information on the Internet isn't safe.
A) True B) False C) Not stated
- 2) Big companies have some benefits from your data.
A) True B) False C) Not stated
- 3) New laws about privacy work properly and effectively.
A) True B) False C) Not stated
- 4) The author of the article claims that it's only our fault that our data is unsafe.
A) True B) False C) Not stated
- 5) The author has an optimistic point of view about the role users play in the process of saving data.
A) True B) False C) Not stated

4. Find synonyms for these words in the text above ("You and your data"). Write only ONE word.

- 1) to agree
- 2) a path/way we leave
- 3) force/demand
- 4) benefit
- 5) breaking/violating

5. There are 10 explanations of idioms. Complete them. Choose the best answer for each situation from the list. Write a number and a letter..

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1) When we are responsible for our family and we become the head of it, we say that we wear the _____ in our family. | |
| 2) If something is obvious but nobody admits it, we say that it's like emperor's new _____ . | A) shoes |
| 3) If something happens quickly, we say that it happens at the drop of a _____ . | B) glove |
| 4) When we get ready to do hard work, we say that we roll up our _____ . | C) pants |
| 5) If we have the same experience another person has, we walk a mile in their _____ . | D) shirt |
| 6) If a person is an office worker, we call them "a white _____ ". | E) collar |
| 7) If you have something to hide, you have a skeleton in the _____ . | F) clothes |
| 8) If something is unfair, we say that it's below the _____ . | G) closet |
| 9) If we have a close contact with someone, we have hand in _____ with someone. | H) sleeves |
| 10) When we lose all money and become poor, we lose our _____ . | I) belt |
| | J) hat |

6. Complete the sentences with ONE missing word.

- 1) She's keen _____ playing tennis.
- 2) I love the hustle and _____ of the marketplace. (Collocation)
- 3) I've moved to this town recently and now I have to _____ used to new people.
- 4) You should _____ done it before!
- 5) I'm looking forward _____ seeing you.

7. Match the author to his/her creation/invention. Write a number and a letter..

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Charlotte Brontë | A) "Vanity Fair" |
| 2) Emily Brontë | B) "Wuthering Heights" |
| 3) Jane Austen | C) "Jane Eyre" |
| 4) William Thackeray | D) "Frankenstein" |
| 5) Mary Shelley | E) "Pride and Prejudice" |

8. You have to write an article «Ways to avoid stress during tests and exams» (150–200 words, articles and contractions are counted as ONE word each).

Don't forget to write:

- **Why this problem is actual and important for readers**
- **Ways to solve the problem**
- **Examples**
- **Conclusion**



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Tasks for grade R8

1. Write the word using transcriptions.

- [1] ['sæmən]
- [2] [kju:]
- [3] [kwaiəɪ]
- [4] ['kɜ:(r)nəl]
- [5] ['dʒu:əlri]

2. Find the beginning and the end of the sentences. Write a number and a letter..

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1) I stopped | A) you left me alone. |
| 2) I'm sure I will never stop | B) could help me with this task? |
| 3) Don't forget | C) to buy some water because I was thirsty. |
| 4) I'd better | D) to help with the project but he refused. |
| 5) I'd rather | E) drinking coffee. I'm addicted! |
| 6) Why not | F) leave now. |
| 7) Who | G) answered the question? |
| 8) I offered him | H) to close the door. |
| 9) Should I have | I) looking at me this way? |
| 10) Why are you | J) do it together? |

3. Answer the questions about the article "You and your data": decide if the statements are true/false/not stated. Write a number and a letter..

As the internet and digital technology become a bigger part of our lives, more of our data becomes publicly accessible, leading to questions about privacy. So, how do we interact with the growing digital world without compromising the security of our information and our right to privacy?

Imagine that you want to learn a new language. You search 'Is German a difficult language?' on your phone. You click on a link and read an article with advice for learning German. There's a search function to find German courses, so you enter your city name. It asks you to activate location services to find courses near you. You click 'accept'. You then message a German friend to ask for her advice. When you look her up on social media, an advertisement for a book and an app called German for Beginners instantly pops up. Later the same day, while you're sending an email, you see an advert offering you a discount at a local language school. How did they know? The simple answer is online data. At all stages of your search, your devices, websites and applications were collecting data on your preferences and tracking your behaviour online. 'They' have been following you.

Who uses our data and why?

In the past, it was easy for people to keep track of their personal information. Like their possessions, people's information existed mostly in physical form: on paper, kept in a folder, locked in a cupboard or an office. Today, our personal information can be collected and stored online, and it's accessible to more people than ever before. Many of us share our physical location, our travel plans, our political opinions, our shopping interests and our family photos online – as key services like ordering a takeaway meal, booking a plane, taking part in a poll or buying new clothes now take place online and require us to give out our data.

Every search you make, service you use, message you send and item you buy is part of your 'digital footprint'. Companies and online platforms use this 'footprint' to track exactly what we are doing, from what links we click on to how much time we spend on a website. Based on your online activity, they can guess what you are interested in and what things you might want to buy. Knowing so much about you gives online platforms and companies a lot of power and a lot of money. By selling your data or providing targeted content, companies can turn your online activity into profit. This is the foundation of the growing industry of digital marketing.

Can you protect your data?

Yes ... and no!

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So, can we do anything to protect our data? Or should we just accept that in fact nothing is 'free' and sharing our data is the price we have to pay for using many online services? As people are increasingly aware of and worried about data protection, governments and organisations are taking a more active role in protecting privacy. For example, the European Union passed the General Data Protection Law, which regulates how personal information is collected online. However, there is still much work to be done.

As internet users, we should all have a say in how our data is used. It is important that we pay more attention to how data is acquired, where it is stored and how it is used. As the ways in which we use the internet continue to grow and change, we will need to stay informed and keep demanding new laws and regulations, and better information about how to protect ourselves. Safer Internet Day is an ideal time to find out more about this topic.

- 1) Our personal information on the Internet isn't safe.
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A) True B) False C) Not stated
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- 4) The author of the article claims that it's only our fault that our data is unsafe.
A) True B) False C) Not stated
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A) True B) False C) Not stated

4. Find synonyms for these words in the text above ("You and your data"). Write only ONE word.

- 1) to agree
- 2) a path/way we leave
- 3) force/demand
- 4) benefit
- 5) breaking/violating

5. There are 10 explanations of idioms. Complete them. Choose the best answer for each situation from the list. Write a number and a letter..

- 1) When we are responsible for our family and we become the head of it, we say that we wear the _____ in our family.
 - 2) If something is obvious but nobody admits it, we say that it's like emperor's new _____ .
 - 3) If something happens quickly, we say that it happens at the drop of a _____ .
 - 4) When we get ready to do hard work, we say that we roll up our _____ .
 - 5) If we have the same experience another person has, we walk a mile in their _____ .
 - 6) If a person is an office worker, we call them "a white _____ ".
 - 7) If you have something to hide, you have a skeleton in the _____ .
 - 8) If something is unfair, we say that it's below the _____ .
 - 9) If we have a close contact with someone, we have hand in _____ with someone.
 - 10) When we lose all money and become poor, we lose our _____ .
- A) shoes
B) glove
C) pants
D) shirt
E) collar
F) clothes
G) closet
H) sleeves
I) belt
J) hat

6. Complete the sentences with ONE missing word.

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- **Examples**
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Tasks for grade R9

1. Write the word using transcriptions.

- [1] ['sæmən]
- [2] [kju:]
- [3] [kwaiəɹ]
- [4] ['kɜ:(r)nəl]
- [5] ['dʒu:əlri]

2. Find the beginning and the end of the sentences. Write a number and a letter..

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1) I stopped | A) you left me alone. |
| 2) I'm sure I will never stop | B) could help me with this task? |
| 3) Don't forget | C) to buy some water because I was thirsty. |
| 4) I'd better | D) to help with the project but he refused. |
| 5) I'd rather | E) drinking coffee. I'm addicted! |
| 6) Why not | F) leave now. |
| 7) Who | G) answered the question? |
| 8) I offered him | H) to close the door. |
| 9) Should I have | I) looking at me this way? |
| 10) Why are you | J) do it together? |

3. Answer the questions about the article "You and your data": decide if the statements are true/false/not stated. Write a number and a letter..

As the internet and digital technology become a bigger part of our lives, more of our data becomes publicly accessible, leading to questions about privacy. So, how do we interact with the growing digital world without compromising the security of our information and our right to privacy?

Imagine that you want to learn a new language. You search 'Is German a difficult language?' on your phone. You click on a link and read an article with advice for learning German. There's a search function to find German courses, so you enter your city name. It asks you to activate location services to find courses near you. You click 'accept'. You then message a German friend to ask for her advice. When you look her up on social media, an advertisement for a book and an app called German for Beginners instantly pops up. Later the same day, while you're sending an email, you see an advert offering you a discount at a local language school. How did they know? The simple answer is online data. At all stages of your search, your devices, websites and applications were collecting data on your preferences and tracking your behaviour online. 'They' have been following you.

Who uses our data and why?

In the past, it was easy for people to keep track of their personal information. Like their possessions, people's information existed mostly in physical form: on paper, kept in a folder, locked in a cupboard or an office. Today, our personal information can be collected and stored online, and it's accessible to more people than ever before. Many of us share our physical location, our travel plans, our political opinions, our shopping interests and our family photos online – as key services like ordering a takeaway meal, booking a plane, taking part in a poll or buying new clothes now take place online and require us to give out our data.

Every search you make, service you use, message you send and item you buy is part of your 'digital footprint'. Companies and online platforms use this 'footprint' to track exactly what we are doing, from what links we click on to how much time we spend on a website. Based on your online activity, they can guess what you are interested in and what things you might want to buy. Knowing so much about you gives online platforms and companies a lot of power and a lot of money. By selling your data or providing targeted content, companies can turn your online activity into profit. This is the foundation of the growing industry of digital marketing.

Can you protect your data?

Yes ... and no!

Some of the time our personal data is shared online with our consent. We post our birthday, our photographs and even our opinions online on social media. We know that this information is publicly accessible. However, our data often travels further than we realise, and can be used in ways that we did not intend. Certain news scandals about data breaches, where personal data has been lost, leaked or shared without consent, have recently made people much more aware of the potential dangers of sharing information online.

So, can we do anything to protect our data? Or should we just accept that in fact nothing is 'free' and sharing our data is the price we have to pay for using many online services? As people are increasingly aware of and worried about data protection, governments and organisations are taking a more active role in protecting privacy. For example, the European Union passed the General Data Protection Law, which regulates how personal information is collected online. However, there is still much work to be done.

As internet users, we should all have a say in how our data is used. It is important that we pay more attention to how data is acquired, where it is stored and how it is used. As the ways in which we use the internet continue to grow and change, we will need to stay informed and keep demanding new laws and regulations, and better information about how to protect ourselves. Safer Internet Day is an ideal time to find out more about this topic.

- 1) Our personal information on the Internet isn't safe.
A) True B) False C) Not stated
- 2) Big companies have some benefits from your data.
A) True B) False C) Not stated
- 3) New laws about privacy work properly and effectively.
A) True B) False C) Not stated
- 4) The author of the article claims that it's only our fault that our data is unsafe.
A) True B) False C) Not stated
- 5) The author has an optimistic point of view about the role users play in the process of saving data.
A) True B) False C) Not stated

4. Find synonyms for these words in the text above ("You and your data"). Write only ONE word.

- 1) to agree
- 2) a path/way we leave
- 3) force/demand
- 4) benefit
- 5) breaking/violating

5. There are 10 explanations of idioms. Complete them. Choose the best answer for each situation from the list. Write a number and a letter..

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1) When we are responsible for our family and we become the head of it, we say that we wear the _____ in our family. | |
| 2) If something is obvious but nobody admits it, we say that it's like emperor's new _____ . | A) shoes |
| 3) If something happens quickly, we say that it happens at the drop of a _____ . | B) glove |
| 4) When we get ready to do hard work, we say that we roll up our _____ . | C) pants |
| 5) If we have the same experience another person has, we walk a mile in their _____ . | D) shirt |
| 6) If a person is an office worker, we call them "a white _____ ". | E) collar |
| 7) If you have something to hide, you have a skeleton in the _____ . | F) clothes |
| 8) If something is unfair, we say that it's below the _____ . | G) closet |
| 9) If we have a close contact with someone, we have hand in _____ with someone. | H) sleeves |
| 10) When we lose all money and become poor, we lose our _____ . | I) belt |
| | J) hat |

6. Complete the sentences with ONE missing word.

- 1) She's keen _____ playing tennis.
- 2) I love the hustle and _____ of the marketplace. (Collocation)
- 3) I've moved to this town recently and now I have to _____ used to new people.
- 4) You should _____ done it before!
- 5) I'm looking forward _____ seeing you.

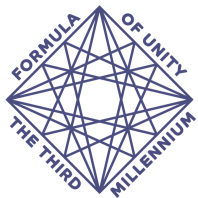
7. Match the author to his/her creation/invention. Write a number and a letter..

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Charlotte Brontë | A) "Vanity Fair" |
| 2) Emily Brontë | B) "Wuthering Heights" |
| 3) Jane Austen | C) "Jane Eyre" |
| 4) William Thackeray | D) "Frankenstein" |
| 5) Mary Shelley | E) "Pride and Prejudice" |

8. You have to write an article «Ways to avoid stress during tests and exams» (150–200 words, articles and contractions are counted as ONE word each).

Don't forget to write:

- **Why this problem is actual and important for readers**
- **Ways to solve the problem**
- **Examples**
- **Conclusion**



Answers

Place of the final round: _____

Grade: _____ Participant's code: _____

1. Answers for task №1:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____
4) _____ 5) _____

2. Answers for task №2:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____
6) _____ 7) _____ 8) _____ 9) _____ 10) _____

3. Answers for task №3:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____

4. Answers for task №4:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____
4) _____ 5) _____

5. Answers for task №5:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____
6) _____ 7) _____ 8) _____ 9) _____ 10) _____

6. Answers for task №6:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____
4) _____ 5) _____

7. Answers for task №7:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____

8. Answer for task №8:



International English Olympiad
“Formula of Unity” / “The Third Millennium”
Year 2023/2024. Final round



Tasks for grade R10

1. Write the word using transcriptions.

- [1] [ˌɒntɹəprəˈnɜː]
- [2] [jɒt]
- [3] [ˈhæɪəɹɑːrki]
- [4] [kwɪˈzɪn]
- [5] [prəˌnʌnsɪˈeɪf(ə)n]

2. Find the beginning and the end of the sentences. Write a number and a letter..

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1) If you heat water | A) some new information on the Internet. |
| 2) If you heat this water in two minutes | B) important things. |
| 3) If you heated the water | C) it boils. |
| 4) If you want to break up with your boyfriend | D) valuable employees. |
| 5) If you need any help | E) count on me. |
| 6) Never put off | F) it will boil. |
| 7) Never lay off | G) this service. It's deception. |
| 8) Never sign up for | H) it would boil in 6 minutes. |
| 9) Look after | I) don't do it too violently. |
| 10) Look for | J) the kids. I'm going on a business trip. |

3. Answer the questions about the article "Cultural behaviour in business": decide if the statements are true/false/not stated. Write a number and a letter..

Much of today's business is conducted across international borders, and while the majority of the global business community might share the use of English as a common language, the nuances and expectations of business communication might differ greatly from culture to culture. A lack of understanding of the cultural norms and practices of our business acquaintances can result in unfair judgements, misunderstandings and breakdowns in communication. Here are three basic areas of differences in the business etiquette around the world that could help stand you in good stead when you next find yourself working with someone from a different culture. Addressing someone

When discussing this topic in a training course, a German trainee and a British trainee got into a hot debate about whether it was appropriate for someone with a doctorate to use the corresponding title on their business card. The British trainee maintained that anyone who wasn't a medical doctor expecting to be addressed as 'Dr' was disgustingly pompous and full of themselves. The German trainee, however, argued that the hard work and years of education put into earning that PhD should give them full rights to expect to be addressed as 'Dr'.

This stark difference in opinion over something that could be conceived as minor and thus easily overlooked goes to show that we often attach meaning to even the most mundane practices. When things that we are used to are done differently, it could spark the strongest reactions in us. While many Continental Europeans and Latin Americans prefer to be addressed with a title, for example Mr or Ms and their surname when meeting someone in a business context for the first time, Americans, and increasingly the British, now tend to prefer using their first names. The best thing to do is to listen and observe how your conversation partner addresses you and, if you are still unsure, do not be afraid to ask them how they would like to be addressed.

Smiling

A so-called 'smile of respect' is seen as insincere and often regarded with suspicion in Russia. A famous Russian proverb even states that 'laughing without reason is a sign of idiocy'. Yet in countries like the United States, Australia and Britain, smiling is often interpreted as a sign of openness, friendship and respect, and is frequently used to break the ice.

In a piece of research done on smiles across cultures, the researchers found that smiling individuals were considered more intelligent than non-smiling people in countries such as Germany, Switzerland, China and Malaysia. However, in countries like Russia, Japan, South Korea and Iran, pictures of smiling faces were rated as less intelligent than the non-smiling ones. Meanwhile, in countries like India, Argentina and the Maldives, smiling was associated with dishonesty.

Eye contact

An American or British person might be looking their client in the eye to show that they are paying full attention to what is being said, but if that client is from Japan or Korea, they might find the direct eye contact awkward or

even disrespectful. In parts of South America and Africa, prolonged eye contact could also be seen as challenging authority. In the Middle East, eye contact across genders is considered inappropriate, although eye contact within a gender could signify honesty and truthfulness.

Having an increased awareness of the possible differences in expectations and behaviour can help us avoid cases of miscommunication, but it is vital that we also remember that cultural stereotypes can be detrimental to building good business relationships. Although national cultures could play a part in shaping the way we behave and think, we are also largely influenced by the region we come from, the communities we associate with, our age and gender, our corporate culture and our individual experiences of the world. The knowledge of the potential differences should therefore be something we keep at the back of our minds, rather than something that we use to pigeonhole the individuals of an entire nation.

- 1) Trainees from Britain and Germany misunderstood each other due to different cultural background.
A) True B) False C) Not stated
- 2) The British use their first names more often than Americans.
A) True B) False C) Not stated
- 3) In some countries a smile is a sign of insult.
A) True B) False C) Not stated
- 4) Our personal background doesn't influence our perception of business partners. It's only about nationality.
A) True B) False C) Not stated
- 5) In the author's opinion smiling and eye contact traditions are connected.
A) True B) False C) Not stated

4. Find synonyms for these words in the text above ("You and your data"). Write only ONE word.

- 1) people that we have met but do not know well
- 2) too serious/full of importance
- 3) very ordinary/not interesting
- 4) mean
- 5) to classify (often unfairly)

5. There are 10 explanations of idioms. Complete them. Choose the best answer for each situation from the list. Write a number and a letter..

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) When something has _____ and whistles on it, it means that it has lots of great features. 2) If your relationship with close people is good, you are in _____ with them. 3) If a group of people work well together, we call them "a well-oiled _____". 4) If something is easy to do or understand, it's not _____ science. 5) Something innovative and advanced is called "cutting _____". 6) If we stop something, we say "to pull the _____". 7) If we misunderstand somebody, we get our _____ crossed. 8) When we are right, it means that we are right on the _____. 9) When we want someone to stop and wait, we say "hold the _____". 10) When a person gets angry easily, he/she blows a _____. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A) wires B) rocket C) button D) tune E) edge F) phone G) bells H) plug I) machine J) fuse |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

6. Complete the sentences with ONE missing word.

- 1) _____ all your wishes come true!
- 2) She takes _____ her father. Their eyes are so similar!
- 3) Should she continue learning English she _____ be able to move to the USA.
- 4) I wish I _____ come to the station on time. But I missed my train.
- 5) She is always kind but today she is _____ very rude.

7. Match the author to his/her creation/invention. Write a number and a letter..

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Herman Melville | A) "The Catcher in the Rye" |
| 2) Theodore Dreiser | B) "Moby Dick" |
| 3) J.D. Salinger | C) "Of Mice and Men" |
| 4) John Steinbeck | D) "An American Tragedy" |
| 5) F. S. Fitzgerald | E) "Tender Is the Night" |

8. You have to write an article «FOMO: a social disease or new reality» (200–250 words, articles and contractions are counted as ONE word each).

***The fear of missing out, or FOMO, refers to the feeling or perception that others are having more fun, living better lives, or experiencing better things than you are. It involves a deep sense of envy and affects self-esteem.**

Don't forget to write:

- **Why this problem is actual and important for readers**
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- **Your personal opinion**
- **Conclusion**



International English Olympiad
"Formula of Unity" / "The Third Millennium"
Year 2023/2024. Final round



Answers

Place of the final round: _____

Grade: _____ Participant's code: _____

1. **Answers for task №1:**

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

4) _____ 5) _____

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8. **Answer for task №8:**



International English Olympiad
“Formula of Unity” / “The Third Millennium”
Year 2023/2024. Final round
Tasks for grade R11



1. Write the word using transcriptions.

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- [2] [jɒt]
- [3] [ˈhæɪərɑːrki]
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| 5) Something innovative and advanced is called "cutting _____". | E) edge |
| 6) If we stop something, we say "to pull the _____". | F) phone |
| 7) If we misunderstand somebody, we get our _____ crossed. | G) bells |
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| 9) When we want someone to stop and wait, we say "hold the _____". | I) machine |
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